

## CARRANZA OUSTS REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN FROM POST IN MEXICO

Minister Ordered to Leave the Country Within Twenty-four Hours for Allowing Refuge in Legation to Del Caso.

### DIPLOMAT DENIES FIRST CHIEF'S CHARGE

Washington Is Extending All Possible Courtesies to Alfonso's Government; Others May Leave Capital.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Feb. 11.—The state department was officially advised late today that General Carranza had ordered the Spanish minister to Mexico to leave the country within twenty-four hours for allowing refuge in legation to Del Caso, a Spanish subject.

The Spanish minister left Mexico City for Vera Cruz immediately after being ordered to depart. He stated that Del Caso was at no time in the Spanish legation, but declined to reveal his whereabouts.

Secretary Bryan's tonight instructed the commander of the battleship Delaware, now in Vera Cruz harbor, to take the Spanish minister aboard his vessel.

Copy of Carranza's Order.

A copy of Carranza's note to the Spanish minister, ordering him to leave the country, reached the state department today. It follows:

"The assistance which, taking advantage of the character you say you have given to Carranza, you have given to Carranza, is in your legation and saving him from the punishment which he has incurred, obliges me, as first chief, to inform you that inasmuch as you have disobeyed my orders you must leave the country within twenty-four hours from midnight, February 12, 1915, on pain of being considered as a traitor to the Spanish government or people is implied by this act."

The time limit allowed for the minister's departure from Mexico will expire at midnight tonight and it is therefore supposed that he will probably already have boarded a ship at Vera Cruz, where he has announced that he will await further instructions from his government.

Diplomats Are Angered.

It was not collected here that Carranza's action would be followed by the immediate retirement of the remaining diplomatic body there. Thought it has been reported that generally they deeply resent the treatment accorded to their colleague, it is believed that they will subordinate this to the urgent demand for their presence in the Mexican capital to look after the lives and property of their nationals during the present crisis. It was reported by state department officials that General Carranza, when president of Venezuela, similarly expelled the French minister from the country without affecting his formal relations with the other diplomatic representatives, though the ill feeling thereby festered and undoubtedly precipitated the downfall of the ruler.

Well Known in Washington.

Angel Del Caso is very well known in Washington, having paid several visits to the city. He consulted with officials here regarding conditions in Mexico, upon which he was regarded as an authority by reason of his long residence there and his large pecuniary interests. It is known that he has been acting as a confidential agent for the Spanish minister in his communications with General Carranza, so that his relations correspond to those existing between George C. Carver and the state department here.

Case for Spain to Settle.

Secretary Bryan called to Consul Canada at Vera Cruz tonight to render all aid possible to the Spanish minister. Mr. Bryan declined to comment on the incident. It was understood in official circles, however, that the matter was regarded as one to be settled between Spain and the Carranza government. The United States, it was said, had employed every means at its disposal to prevent friction between the diplomatic corps at Mexico City and the constitutional officials.

John Riano, the Spanish ambassador here, said he had received no information from official sources concerning Carranza's action and that it is available to him to state what action if any, would be taken by his government.

When Minister Carranza received Carranza's notice he immediately prepared to sail for Vera Cruz, expecting to sail from there to Havana to await instructions from his government. An American warship will take him to Cuba unless a merchant ship bound for that country puts in at Vera Cruz within a day or two.

General Carranza, in his note explained to the minister that an offense was intended toward the Spanish government or people. The right of asylum to nationals of a foreign government is a long established rule and the denial of it a diplomatic forstrating this right it was suggested in diplomatic circles here tonight, might easily result in serious complications.

Neither Secretary Bryan nor Mr. Riano, the Spanish ambassador here, would comment upon the incident. Mr. Riano said he had heard nothing from his government. In official circles it was intimated that while the American government probably would not hold that the expulsion of the minister was a matter between Spain and Carranza, it might be the subject of a note from Washington to Carranza pointing out the consequences liable to follow such action.

GENERAL ANGELES TELLS OF VICTORY AT MONTERREY

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 11.—Details of a complete victory for the Villa forces in defending Monterrey, were received here today in a telegram from General Felipe Angeles. He stated that on February 6 and again on February 7, the Carranza troops had been beaten off with heavy losses and later pursued by the Villa troops out of the zone they dominated.

The Carranza forces led by General Antonio Villareal and Macias Herrera, attacked from the north, while those under General Pablo Gonzalez moved in from the east. In the preliminary fighting the Angeles column had gone out from the city and dislodged the enemy. Angeles gave fairly generalship as the cause of the enemy's defeat.

General Villa today was reported as having remained at El Castillo, sixteen miles east of Guadalajara, the west coast metropolis, which his troops are investing. Rumors of the fall of the city were not verified in any official message. It is considered improbable that the Carranza army would await an attack on the city proper which, like the national capital, previously has been considered indefensible.

VILLA GENERAL OUSTS ALL ELECTED OFFICIALS

On Board U. S. S. San Diego, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 11.—All judges and customs officials of La Paz and the southern district of Lower California, elected at the last popular election, were summarily ousted from office today by General Ortega, the new Villa governor, who has filled the vacancies with officials of his own selection.

General Ortega issued an order today declaring worthless all currency issued under the regime of the previous governor and forbidding acceptance of it under penalty.

## SHIP PURCHASE BILL IS TIED TO OTHER WORK

Administration Hopes Measure May Be Put Through Without Fail During Present Session of Congress.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Feb. 11.—A compromise proposal designed to extricate the administration ship purchase bill from the deadlock, which has blocked its passage in the senate, was put forward tonight by house democrats through Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, chosen majority leader in the next house.

The new plan, which proposes the passage of the shipping bill as a temporary emergency measure, was developed while the senate marked time with both opponents and supporters of the measure struggling for advantage. An adjournment of the senate tonight advanced the plans of the democratic leaders to force a closure rule that would end the decision filibuster and an effort to adopt some such rule will be made tomorrow.

To Limit Operations.

As announced by Representative Kitchin, the compromise contemplated the passage through the house next week of the compromise bill suggested by Senator Gore with an amendment that would terminate the government's activities in the shipbuilding business two years after the close of the European war. Despite President Wilson's announced determination to stand by the bill now before the senate in its present form, Representative Kitchin said the house leaders, anxious to avoid an extra session, proposed to put this measure before the senate, and give the president an opportunity to accept it in the event of a total failure of the pending cloture bill.

Expected Plan to Succeed.

The desire of both republicans and democrats in the house and the senate to avoid an extra session, Representative Kitchin said, probably would give the proposed plan sufficient support to get it through before March 4. He asserted that the elimination of the permanent government ownership feature of the shipping bill would win enough democratic votes in the senate to pass it and would placate the republicans sufficiently to put an end to the determined filibuster.

Representative Kitchin, Majority Leader Underwood, Representative Adamson and other house leaders conferred with President Wilson at the White House today and returned to the capitol with the assurance that despite the gloomy outlook in the senate, the president was still firm in his determination to press the ship purchase bill, even to the point of calling an extra session of congress if the measure was blocked.

Conferring With President.

Representative Kitchin and other house members told the president of opposition in congress to an extra session and advised that a compromise plan led them to believe that an extra session would prove futile because the ship bill would fail to secure a majority in the next house.

The plan in the house as tentatively agreed upon, said Representative Kitchin tonight, "is to pass the Gore bill with an amendment removing the permanent features of the pending bill. This will be passed by the house and sent to the senate, where he believes it will meet the strictest opposition that now confronts the shipping bill."

Meantime, an effort will be made to clear up the appropriation measures in order that nothing but the ship bill will be pending when the congress expires on March 4. With that accomplished, congressional leaders hope that an extra session may be avoided even if the shipping bill fails.

Closure Rule Talk.

The senate spent its first two hours discussing the batch of closure proposals introduced by Senator Lodge. As an routine was disposed of, Senator Lodge got the floor and began an address on the form of a general oration and was taken to reflect the views of the republicans who had been victorious in their long filibuster.

Underwood in Conference.

Meanwhile, Representative Underwood conferred with Senator Fletcher on the proposed plan to pass the bill by a majority of 60, and urged that no bill be framed which would not be acceptable to all the demands of the senate.

"I can see no reason why the bill which cannot get the united support of the democrats of the senate should pass the house," said Mr. Underwood. "I have a few remarks to make on the international phases of this bill," said Senator Lodge, "but it is rather depressing to be called upon to make them on a bill which is dead."

A funeral oration on the dead for which he had neither admiration nor respect is not to my taste. It has been demonstrated that a majority of the senate does not favor the bill."

Never a Real Majority.

"If the bill is dead, would you not agree to bury it by a vote at once?" asked Senator Fletcher. "I would not agree to anything about this bill except that it is dead," said Senator Lodge. "There has never been a real honest majority in the senate for this bill at any moment. There has been a coerced majority at times. The support of the measure has been largely artificial."

It is impossible to consider the bill without considering the executive influence that has been the great force behind it. The doctrine of divine right has fortunately never been attached to the president of the United States. But I think the president is one, who, when he approaches a new subject, the first thing he does is to make up his mind. Information is looked upon as a mere impertinence. He recalls to mind a verse, which goes as follows:

"My name is Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol college. What I know, I know. I know it. Whatever I don't know isn't knowledge."

"This was an unfortunate attitude, even for a college professor, but in the president of the United States it is a dangerous attitude."

DESTROYER LAUNCHED FROM CRAMP SHIPYARD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—The torpedo boat destroyer Winslow was launched today at the Cramp shipyard, Miss Natalie Emestine Winslow, daughter of Rear Admiral Emerson M. Winslow, Newport, R. I., was sponsor for the vessel. The destroyer was named in honor of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge when she sank the Alabama during the civil war and who was a first cousin of the sponsor.

The Winslow is 215 feet long and the contract calls for a speed of 28 knots.

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## HENRY VAN DYKE COMPRAINS OF BAD TREATMENT

Minister to Holland and Duchy of Luxemburg Says His Mail to Latter Country Is Interfered With by Germans.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) The Hague (via London, Feb. 11, 1915).—Henry Van Dyke, the United States minister to The Hague and also to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, said today that he had appealed to the government at Washington to protect against German interference with his duties as minister to Luxemburg. He said his diplomatic communication with Luxemburg has been cut off by the German military commander at Trier (Treves), who had refused to permit his letters to pass because they were sealed with the seal of the American legation.

Dr. Van Dyke has been trying for four days through the friendly medium of the German minister at The Hague, to obtain an explanation from him of what he considers an invasion of his diplomatic privileges, but no answer has come from the German capital.

"The statement of facts is correct," said Dr. Van Dyke today. "The action of the German commander at Trier may have been based on ignorance, but it must be explained and apologized for."

"Luxemburg is a very small country of 250,000 inhabitants, but the peace of which the American government has taken so much interest in the last few years, is just as sacred as if it were a hundred times as big."

"It was the first of the neutral countries to be invaded and appears to be threatened with a failure of the food supply."

"I cannot consent to interference with my duties toward Luxemburg by any power in the world except that which conferred them upon me, namely, the government at Washington."

MINISTER REPORTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, Feb. 11.—The undated message received tonight at the state department from Minister Van Dyke said there was no further difficulty in getting food to Luxemburg and that the diplomatic difficulties which he had been experiencing did not appear to be insuperable.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS ARMY BILL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Feb. 11.—The army appropriation bill as reported today by the senate military affairs committee carries \$192,928,515, a net increase of \$1,824,000 over the bill passed by the house. Estimates of the war department called for \$194,209,000.

The senate committee struck out the \$30,000 provision of the house bill for the purchase of armored motor cars, substituting a \$25,000 appropriation for the testing of various types of such machines. Important increases include \$100,000 for the signal service, \$125,000 for transportation of the army and supplies and \$55,000 for hospital care of canal zone garrisons.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE IS STILL DEADLOCKED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—William J. Graham, republican of Alton, was again today speaker of the Illinois house and failed to call election. On the third roll call of the morning, the sixty-fifth of the assembly, he topped the vote of the present session with a total of sixty-eight. On the next roll call, seven of those votes were left him, the house adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

Of the sixty-eight votes received by Graham, fourteen came from the democratic side.

In five minutes no sick stomach, indigestion, gas

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest and surest Stomach relief.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can surely get relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cartons of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why it relieves sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless; tastes like fruit, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the toilet with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapepsin" cranks, as some people will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach misery and indigestion in five minutes.

Duke City Cleaners, Hatters and Dyers, modern equipped and up-to-date, do the best and finest work. Call for and deliver goods.

WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH NEUTRAL SHIPS

London, Feb. 11 (11:10 p. m.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says: "The New Hampshire, saying, in an officially inspired article, that the German admiralty has issued orders that neutral ships shall not be interfered with if they are not suspected of carrying contraband, but that every British ship, whether a war vessel or a merchantman, will be unconditionally sent to the bottom of the sea."

Freight Rate Advance Caused by Panama Canal

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The Pacific coast and the middle west alike will benefit enormously from today's ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission authorizing terminal rates on certain articles from east of the Mississippi river points lower than on the same articles to intermountain points, manufacturers, shippers and railroad men united in declaring here tonight, Water competition fostered by the Panama canal, it was said, had threatened to throw upon the middle west a burden it could not bear as against the seaboard manufacturer. Today's ruling is counted upon to keep coast markets open to middle west competitors to the advantage of producers and consumers.

"When the Panama canal was opened the water rates were 40 per cent lower than we had figured, even without tolls," said Henry C. Haylock, traffic director of the Chicago association of commerce. "The railroads could not compete with these rates. Shippers in the middle west who shipped by rail to seaboard and then through the canal found, he said, that they could not compete for coast trade and the final result would have been that Chicago and the others would have lost their commerce with the west."

"The middle west gets its first benefit from the canal under the new ruling," said E. S. Keely, vice president in charge of freight of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. "The water rate reduced the eastern cost of transportation and now the west is getting reductions."

PRACTICAL ULTIMATUM REGARDING VIOLATION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS

(Continued From Page One.)

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PRACTICAL ULTIMATUM REGARDING VIOLATION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS

(Continued From Page One.)

ing that the British government had, on January 31st, explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British vessels, presumably for the purpose of evading the blockade of the German navy, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines.

"Today's press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the British government that the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy."

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the government of the United States, in view of the future consideration of the legality of the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy, desires very respectfully to point out to the British government that such a policy of evasion of the flag which they may carry."

"In view of the announced purpose of the German admiralty to engage in a belligerent campaign against certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy such as the one which his majesty's government is said to intend to adopt would, if the declaration of the German admiralty were carried out, seem clear, afford no protection to British vessels while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens."

The government of the United States therefore trusts that his majesty's government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality from the deceptive use of the flag of the United States in the sea already defined in the German declaration, since such practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters and would even seem to impose upon the government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force."

"You may add that this government is making earnest representations to the German government in regard to the danger to American vessels and citizens if the declaration of the German admiralty is put into effect."

WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH NEUTRAL SHIPS

London, Feb. 11 (11:10 p. m.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen says: "The New Hampshire, saying, in an officially inspired article, that the German admiralty has issued orders that neutral ships shall not be interfered with if they are not suspected of carrying contraband, but that every British ship, whether a war vessel or a merchantman, will be unconditionally sent to the bottom of the sea."

Restorative Treatment for Nervous Men

Coming from a source of unquestioned authority on the ailments of men it is presumed to be infallible, while the profession generally endorse the ingredients and prescribe them in many different forms of various dyes. The following formula is highly efficient in quickly restoring in nervous exhaustion, melancholia, anxiety, timidity in venturing, business, heart palpitation, trembling limbs, insomnia, thinness, cold extremities, tired-all-in feeling and general inability to do those natural and rational acts upon which depend a man's success and happiness in social and everyday life.

The instructions for obtaining in three-act tablets are simple, as a physician's prescription is no longer necessary, because the tablets do not contain any opiates or habit-forming drugs. Just ask for three-act tablets, in sealed tubes, with full directions for home use. Astounding nervous force and equilibrium follow the treatment, no matter how serious the case, and the joy of a healthy body and strong nerves is soon experienced.

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## LATINS FAIL TO WIN ELECTION OF BLACK POPE

Russian Pole Is Chosen General of the Jesuits to Fill Vacancy Caused by Death of Wernz.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Rome, Feb. 11.—The election of Father Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, as general of the Society of Jesus today, was the cause of much comment. Although the conclave for the election of the "Black Pope" was surrounded by the greatest secrecy, it is known that strenuous efforts were made to secure transfer of the supreme command of the powerful Society of Jesus into Latin hands.